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[Note: Very poor copy of the original. Names, addresses, company names and brand names are translated in the most common manner. Japanese language does not have singular or plural words unless otherwise specified by a numeral prefix or a general form of plurality suffix.]

Description of the Invention

1. Name of the Invention

Manufacturing Method for High Melt Point Glass Body

2. Scope of the Claims

Manufacturing method for the preparation of high melt point glass body characterized by the fact that a sintered body from a mixed material that is an Al2O3 – Ln2O3 system (where Ln represents rare earth metal element and yttrium element), which is difficult to form a glass state, and which is formed as relative to the fine powder material of α -Al2O3, one type or two or more types of any Ln2O3 fine powder materials, are added, is heated at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or higher, and preferably at a temperature of 3000oC or higher using an arc plasma flame, and it is melted, and this is then rapidly cooled and a transparent to visible light beam ceramics glass body is obtained continuously.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention is an invention about a large scale manufacturing method where a high melting point oxide material, which is difficult to form a glass state, and its system, are melted by using an arc plasma flame and this material is supplied in the gap between cooling rolls that are rotating at a high speed, and it is rapidly cooled and it becomes a material in a glass state, and a ceramic glass body that is transparent to visible light is obtained.

Among the many oxide compounds, as it is well known, as the components that easily form a glass state there are B2O3, SiO2, GeO2, P2O5, As2O5, etc. The present invention is an invention whereby relative to this, improves the rapid cooling methods used according to the previous technology relative to the oxide compounds and their systems, which are difficult to form a glass state, like for example, Al2O3 – Ln2O3 (where Ln represents rare earth metal element and yttrium element), and it uses an arc plasma flame and an impact quenching etc., high speed cooling method, and it realizes a new Al-Ln-O glass state.

Namely, it is an invention that suggests a manufacturing method for the preparation of a glass body from an Al2O3 – Ln2O3 system (where Ln represents rare earth metal

element and yttrium element), which has been said to be difficult to form a glass state according to the previous technology, and according to the present invention, first a sintered body which is formed as relative to the fine powder material of α-Al2O3, one type or two or more types of any Ln2O3 fine powder materials, are added, is heated at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or higher, and preferably at a temperature of 3000oC or higher using an arc plasma flame, and it is melted, and this is then rapidly cooled, for example by the method where it is supplied in the gap between cooling rolls rotating at a high speed, and a transparent to visible light beam ceramics glass body is obtained continuously.

Here below, an explanation will be provided relative to the manufacturing of Al2O3 – Ln2O3 system glass body.

Granulated below 325 mesh (45 microns), fine powder form, high melting point oxides of α-Al2O3 and Ln2O3 were mixed at different mole ratios, and sintered bodies with a cylindrical shape with dimensions of 3 mm diameter x 30 mm, were formed. This sintered bodies were placed in a chuck and their edges were melted by a two stand arc plasma flame and the molten material flowed in the gap between two rotating at a high speed rollers of an inner part cooling device and by that it was possible to produce a transparent to the visible light experimental material with a thickness of approximately 1 micron and a diameter of approximately 50 mm. Regarding the mole ratio of the α-Al2O3 and the Ln2O3 in this case, it is preferred that the ratio of the Ln2O3 relative to 1 mole of α -Al2O3 be within the range of 0.1 ~ 10 moles. Naturally, when both materials are used individually a glass body is not obtained. The fact whether or not the obtained by this method experimental material is a glass material was studied by using a polarized light microscope, an X- Ray diffraction and an electron microscope. According to the method using a polarized light microscope, the experimental material was placed in the space between orthogonal Nicol and an orthoscopic observation was conducted. For the experimental material, even if the stage was rotated, a change in the image contrast was not observed. Then, for the X ray diffraction image and for the electron beam diffraction image, only a halo image was observed. In the viewing filed by the electron microscope there was no intervening material observed. In Figure 1 the electron beam diffraction image (Figure 1-1) of the experimental material from the Al-Ln-O system and its planar viewing field image (Figure 1-2), are presented. The phenomenon of crystallization of the Al-Ln-O system experimental material by subjecting it to a thermal treatment at a temperature of 1000oC for different number of hours was studied by using X ray diffraction. The results from that are shown in Figure 2. From the above-described observations it is possible to determine that the experimental material obtained by using the above-described equipment is a glass material. Regarding such glass material, it is possible to obtain various compositions of the Al-Ln-O system, and the elements that are represented by the above described Ln are La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu and Y. Regarding the produced glass material, it is transparent relative to visible light, and also, regarding the Ln element, usually, the elements that are present in a third valency are stable, however, among the Al-Ln-O glass materials, the materials where Ln is Sm, Eu and Yb and these elements are present in a bivalent state, it is

considered that a coloration is developed. In Figure 3 the obtained glass material is presented.

The coloration of the obtained Ln-Al-O system glass is according to the described here below.

Ln-Al-O	Color
La-Al-O	colorless
Ce-Al-O	colorless
Pr-Al-O	pale green color
Nd-Al-O	pale blue color
Sm-Al-O	brown color
Eu-Al-O	pale yellow color
Gd-Al-O	colorless
Tb-Al-O	colorless
Dy-Al-O	colorless
Ho-Al-O	colorless
Er-Al-O	pale orange color
Tm-Al-O	colorless
Yb-Al-O	pale brown color
Lu-Al-O	colorless
Y-Al-O	colorless

Regarding the glass materials that is obtained by using the above described glass material manufacturing installation, and using an oxide material or its system that are difficult to form a glass state irrespective of the type of the used Al-Ln-O system, it is anticipated that they are materials that have properties that are different from those of the glass materials obtained according to the previous technology from glass, B2O3, SiO2, etc., and it is considered that from the standpoint of the optical, electric and magnetic properties, they are materials that can play an extremely important role in the different aspects of the electronic memory related technologies and also in other processing technologies.

Practical Examples

The manufacturing of high melting point ceramic glass materials uses the equipment presented according to Figure 4. Here below an explanation will be provided by using the figure.

In the figure, 1 represents a chuck whereby in order to produce the glass material, the sintered body experimental material can be moved in the up and down direction within the diagram. Also, in the figure, 2 represents the sintered rod. The material used in order to obtain the glass material, is a material where less than 325 mesh dispersity, fine powder form α -Al2O3 and Ln2O3, for example, La2O3, powder are weighed at the

corresponding mole ratio, and after that these are well mixed and combined by using a mixing device, and this material is press molded in a cylindrical shape with dimensions of 3 mm diameter x 50 mm, and this cylinder shape material is sintered at a temperature of approximately 1000oC for a period of 20 hours in an air atmosphere. The cylinder shaped sintered material body 2 is grasped by the chuck 1 so that, as shown according to the presented in Figure 1, its front end is introduced into an arc plasma flame. 3 represents argon are plasma flame (with a temperature of at or above approximately 3000oC), and it is at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or above, and preferably, it is at or above approximately 3000oC. 4 represents the arc plasma nozzle, 5 represents the roller where the inner part is cooled by water, and that rotates at 1000 rpm or higher, and where by the motion in the left and right direction, it is possible to adjust the thickness of the glass material. The molten material obtained from the sintered body enters in the gap between the two rollers that are rotating at a speed of approximately 1000 rpm, and from the rollers, a transparent glass material with a thickness of approximately 1 micron, is obtained. The obtained glass material has a diameter in the range of 50 ~ 100 mm. Moreover, the details of the cooling part are shown in Figure 5. 6 (in Figure 4) represents the experimental material controlling device, 7 represents the produced glass material. This glass material is collected in the receptacle tray 8.

In Figure 5, 9 represents the motor used for the rotation, 10 represents the entrance in the cooling part where the cooling part used cooling water is transported, 11 represents its exit opening. The cooling water enters through the above described opening 10 close to the roller inside part separation wall 12 and it cools the roller surface. The water that has a somewhat higher temperature is directed to exit through the exit opening 11 by 13, which is close to the axis part.

Moreover, in Figure 6, a schematic diagram is shown of the essential parts of the device generating the above described argon arc plasma. If we are to provide a simple description, through the protection gas nozzle 14, as a protective gas 15, for example, a mixed gas containing 93 volume % Ar and 7 volume % H2 is used. 16 represents the melt injection head, 17 represents the cooling water. 18 represents the plasma gas (Ar), 19 represents the a tungsten electrode (- electrode), 20 represents a high frequency wave, 21 represents the electric source for the pilot arc, 23 represents the electric source for the melt injection arc. 23 represents a switch, 24 represents an arc plasma flame, 25 represents a (+electrode).

After that, the glass material that is obtained by using this equipment is presented in Figure 3.

In the case of this glass material, it can obtained from all rare earth type elements and yttrium element (Y) and also, it can obtained from almost all the mole ratios of the α -Al2O3 and Ln2O3, however, it is preferred that relative to 1 mole of the α -Al2O3, the amount of the Ln2O3 is within the range of 0.1 ~ 10 moles. The confirmation of the glass state of the material was conducted by using polarized light microscope, X ray diffraction and electron beam diffraction.

In the above described Figure 1, the electron beam diffraction pattern and the microscopic image of the glass material obtained as Al2O3: Ln2O3 = 6:1 are weighed, as a representative example of the Al-Ln-O system, are shown. For the electron microscope a manufactured by Nippon Denko Company, 200 kV microscope, was used. Regarding the electron beam diffraction image, it was projected at an acceleration electric potential of 150 kV, and it showed a typical halo image. The fact that this halo image was obtained indicates that the obtained experimental material is a glass material. Regarding the electron microscopic image, it is an image obtained by a bright viewing field image at a magnification of 62,000 times. From this image it is seen that there are no intervening materials present at all and this indicates that the obtained glass material is a microscopically good glass material. Then, by the observation through a polarized light microscope, it is confirmed that even when the experimental material is rotated, there is no change in the contrast at all, and this indicates that macroscopically also it is a good glass material. Also, in Figure 2, the results are shown from a measurement conducted by an X-ray diffractometer using CuKa relative to the manufactured glass material after it has been subjected to a thermal treatment for the time period as shown in the figure, and this studies the conditions of the crystallization.

As it has been described here above, according to the present invention it is possible to suggest a manufacturing method for the preparation of high melt point glass body characterized by the fact that a sintered body from a mixed material that is an Al2O3 – Ln2O3 system (where Ln represents rare earth metal element and yttrium element), which is difficult to form a glass state, and which is formed as relative to the fine powder material of α-Al2O3, one type or two or more types of any Ln2O3 fine powder materials, are added, is heated at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or higher, and preferably at a temperature of 3000oC or higher using an arc plasma flame, and it is melted, and this is then rapidly cooled by using for example a method where this molten material is rapidly cooled in the space between rotating at a high speed cooling rollers and a transparent to visible light beam ceramics glass body is obtained continuously.

Here above, mainly, a practical example was described where La2O3 was used as the Ln2O3, and also, as the rapid cooling method for the material that has been melted by the argon arc plasma, water cooled type, high-speed rotating rollers were used, however, after this, as other practical example, there is the example where Nd2O3 was used as the Ln2O3, and where for the rapid cooling method, the equipment shown according to Figure 7, that has a structure formed from a water cooled piston 26 and an anvil 27, was used.

Regarding the α -Al2O3 and Nd2O3 that are used as the material, they are both materials where the purity level is at least 99.9 % or higher, and also, they are materials that are in a fine powder form. The mole ratio of both materials, namely, α -Al2O3:Nd2O3 = x : 1, where x was within the range of 1 and 10. Both materials were well pulverized, mixed and combined, and they were subjected to an elevated pressure of 4 ton/cm2, and pellets with a thickness of 1 mm and a diameter of 5 mm, were formed. These pellets were sintered in an air atmosphere at a temperature of 1000oC for a period of 5 hours. The pellets 28 of this sintered experimental material were placed inside a manufactured from

Cu piston, as shown according to Figure 7, and they were melted by the plasma flame 25 until the experimental material formed a spherical shape. While heating by using the plasma flame 25, the water cooled by the cooling water 30 piston 26 and the manufactured from copper anvil 27 are operated by the spring 31 and the electro-magnet (not shown in the figure), and the molten material is enclosed in the space between the two and it is rapidly cooled. Moreover, in this case, the above described plasma flame 25 is discharged from the plasma torch 32.

Regarding the produced glass material, at a diameter of approximately 5 mm and a thickness of approximately 1 micron, it is a material that is transparent to visible light beam. The glass material obtained from the α -Al2O3: Nd2O3 = 6: 1 experimental material was subjected to a an orthoscopic observation by the polarized light microscopic method, in the space between orthogonal Nicol, and the same way as in the above described practical example, even if the stage was rotated, there was no change in the image contrast. Then, through the X ray diffraction pattern, and the electron beam diffraction image, only a halo pattern was observed. Then, when using an electron microscope, in the bright viewing field image there were no intervening materials observed. Figure 8 is a diagram presenting the results from the X ray diffraction studies of the crystallization phenomenon in the case when the above described Al-Nd-O system experimental material was annealed at a temperature of 1000oC for different number of hours (CuK α radiation, (using Ni filter), pulse height analysis).

From the above described it is confirmed that the isotropic properties possessing materials that are obtained from the 6α -Al2O3. Nd2O3 obtained from each of the above described experimental materials, are glass materials.

4. Brief Explanation of the Figures

Figure 1-1 represents the electron beam diffraction pattern (150 kV) of the Al-La-O type glass material; Figure 1-2 represents its bright viewing field pattern (x 62500); Figure 2 represents the results from the measurement of the crystallization of the Al-La-O type glass by the X ray diffraction method. Figure 3 represents a photograph of a thin piece of the Al-Ln-O type glass material. Figure 4 represents the glass material manufacturing equipment according to the first practical example of the present invention. Figure 5 represents a front view diagram where one part of the inner part of the cooling roller 5 from Figure 4, has been cut open. Figure 6 represents a schematic diagram showing the essential parts of the argon are plasma generating equipment according to the present invention. Figure 7 is a glass manufacturing equipment related to another practical implementation example according to the present invention. Figure 8 is a line chart diagram showing the results from the X ray diffraction measurements of the crystallization of the same Al-Nd-O type glass.

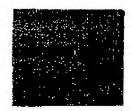
1	chuck for the sintered b	ody of the experimental material,
2	sintered rod, 3	argon arc plasma flame,
4	arc plasma nozzle, 5	cooling roller,
	experimental material	

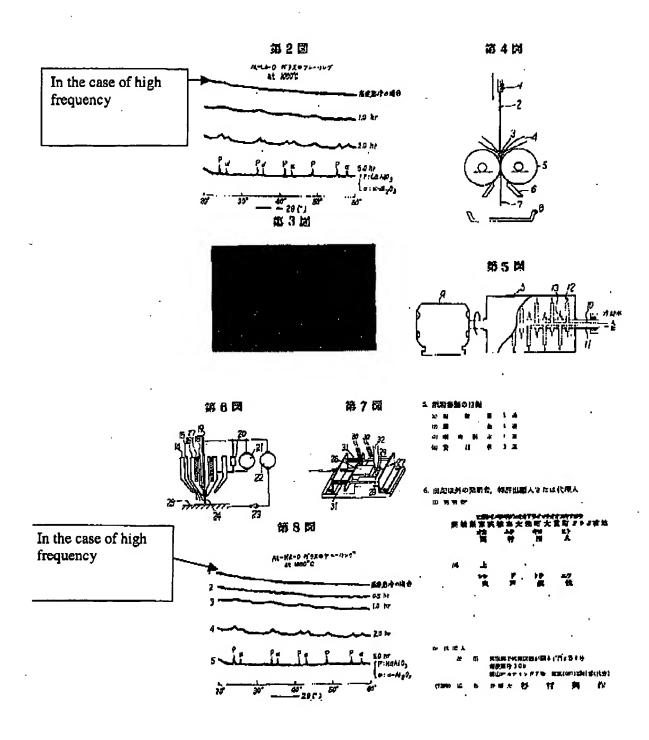
7	synthesized glass material, 8	glass material
	motor, 10	
opening, 11	cooling water exit opening,	_
12	inner part perimeter vicinity, 13	inner part
axis vicinity, 14.	protective gas nozzle,	_
15	protective gas, 16	discharge
head, 17	cooling water, 18	plasma gas (Ar),
19	tungsten electrode (- electrode), 20	high
frequency, 21	electric source for the pilot arc,	· ·
22	electric source for the melt radiation arc,	
23	switch, 24 arc plasma flam	ie,
25	.roller (+ electrode), 26pis	iton,
	anvil, 28pellets, 29	
	cooling water, 31spring,	•
	plasma torch.	

第1図-1



第1 図-2





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5. Record of the Appended documents

(1) Description 1 copy
(2) Figures 1 copy
(3) Application copy 1 original
(4) Power of attorney 1 copy

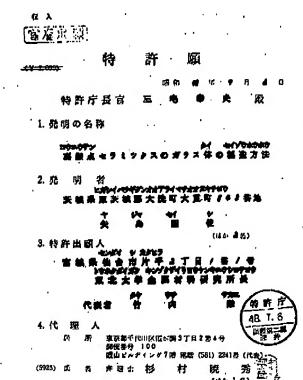
6. Other than the above described invention authors, patent applicants or representatives

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審查請求 未請求

(全5頁)

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20日本分類 *200*℃/*2* 2/ A2 1 int. C1? C03C 3//2

男 程 事

6発明の名称 再級点セラミックスのガラス体 の製造方法

田路の水間循呼に

メラス状態になりにくい A # 3 O 2 = Tan 2 O 2 A (但 し La は 稿土歌 元素 かよび イットリッ A 元素を示す)の高数点 酸化物にかいて番鉛 状 C = A A 2 O 3 に 対し La 2 O 3 の何れか! 取又は 2 種以上から飲る 最份 来せかえて かる (場合 等の 時間体を アーケッラ ズマッレー A にて 約 3 000 で 以上好 ましく は約 3 000 で 以上に 加熱溶散 せしめ、これを 高速 急 冷せ しめ 可限 先 現 に 正 現 な セラミックス ガラス 体 全 速 取 の 変 方 次 の 変 次 次 の 変 次 次 の 変 次 次 の 変 次 次

1 発明の申組な説明

本発明はガラス状態になりにくい高融点酸化 物及びその果をアータブラスマッレームにより溶 酸し、之を高速的をするわ如ロール間に保給し、 高速移やしてガラス状態にし、同種光線に対して 透明なセラミックスガラス体を大量に編みする方 伎に関するものである。

多くの数化物の中でガタス状態になりやすい骨格度分は、関知のように 8gの5 、8102 。 go 02 、 Pg 05 、 A 11 g 06 等である。 本発明はこれに反し従来からガラス伏骸になり無いとされていた酸化物及びその系、例えば A 2g 05 ー Ing 08 泉(In は移土型元素群かよびイットリウム元素をさす)を、従来の参布方法を改量し、 アーククラズマフレーム とインパクト クエンチング等の高温 旅俗法 を使用して、初めて A 2-In - 0 系のガラス状態を申録し

すなわち、佐来からガラス状態になりにくいと 物せられていた A & 2 O 3 ー La 2 O 3 系(ここで La 社 和土却元素かよびイフトリウム元素を示す)のガ ラス体の姿形方法を提供しようとするものであり、 単純明では先つ、優勢校 4-A & 2 O 5 に対し La 2 O 6 向れか!親又は3種以上の機勢束を加えてなる。 合物の競粉体をアータブタズマフレー人にて約 2500 で以上好ましくは約 3000 で以上に加熱 解散 せしめ、これを例えば高速過転 帝却ロール 間にて 重冷せしめる如き高速な冷方使によつて無冷せし め、可視光線にて透明なセラミックスガラス体を 弾動的に得られるようにしたものである。

以下 A 4 g O 5 ~ Tan 5 O 5 美のガラス体製造に関する 現明を行なう。

特組 座50-25608 ② ニコル関化鉄料を食き、オルソスコープ製製を行 なつた。飲料のかいてあるステージを適転しても 後のコントラストの変化は観視されなかつた。 さ らに工作回訳像、電子厳國欽保ではハロー使しか 改装できなかつた。電子板景偶による射視野像で は介在物は観察されたかつた。 有/ 独に Ad-La- O 系にかける飲料の電子韓回折像(男/図-/)及 びその面携野隼(赤ノ図ー3)を示す。 A4-Da-0 系の試料を 1000 ででいるいろな時間無処均する ととはよつて結晶化する発素を工祭団折で調べた。 その結果を貫ま的に示す。以上の教養事形とり上 配の装置で得られた監導はガラス体であることが 同定された。 Cのようたガラス 年は Ai-La-c 系の あらゆる親戚のところで帯られた言記 垣 て示す気 李红 La , Ca , Pr ; W4 , Fn , Sm , Eu , C4 , To , Dy , Ho , Er , Tz , Tb , Lu 及びすてあ る。作成したガラス体は可視光線に対して透明で あり、又 In 元素は一数には3 値で存在するのが宏 定.であるが A&-Lu-O 系ガラス体の中で Lu か 8m .m., 及びYbではそれらの元素がよ何で存在している

く思われる色彩を呈している。 無る凶に得られた ガラス体を示す。

対ちれた Im-A 4-0 来の勝明なガラスの色彩は次の知くであつた。

LE-A4-0	6
De-44-0	無色
04-48-0	舞 他
Pr-A 6-0	寄り祭也
#4-A4-0	雄い青色
8m-A4-0	₩ 色
24-46-0	蒸 世 色
G6-A8-0	無色
T0-A2-0	無色
Dy-4 !-0	無 色
Ho-14-0	無色
MT-A 4-0	着と探り
T#-A !-0	# 6
TD-A4-0	存い複色
Lu-As-O	A C
Y -A4-0	無色、

本能はセラミックスのガラス体製数は着く倒む。 示す装置を使用する。以下図析を用いて説明を行なり。

タフラズマフレーム 20中に人るように設定する。
3 仕 ナルゴンアータブラズマフレーム (約 3000 に
以上の造成)を示し、約 2500 で以上、許主し(社
約 2000 で以上である。 4 代 アータブラズマノズ
ルを示す、 4 仕水で内部希望してあるローラを示し、 7000 mm 以上で同転し、 左右に移動する こ
とよつてガラス体の序さを割割できる。 規稿体が
溶解した時間約 7000 mm の強さで回転している 2
合のローナーの隔に人りローラーからは約 7 mm で
第 5 を持つ済明なガラス体が等られた。 符られた
ガラス体は同後が2 mm の へ 700 mm の の大きさを有している。

なか、中如限の原明については無り的に示す。 もは飲料のかきとり様を示しては作成したガラス 体を示す。とれをガラス体の没白まによつて受ける。

・第1回の「は回転船動用モーターを示し、心は 冷却的分に有限部分を冷却水を送る入口を、バは 50機 その出口を示す。冷却水は前記入口心から入りローラー内部の機器近く以に入りロール表面を冷却

・韓昭 昭50-256 0 8 (3) する。若干極度の上つた水を軸部の近くパから出 ロバへ出す。

たか、割る図に問記のアルゴンアークフラズマ 発生製取の関節の良式的を示す。 無単に無明する た、14社保護ガスノズルで、保護ガス3としては、 例えば、Ar 93 容景も、 H。 7 本代系の限分ガス を使用する。14は伊勢ヘッドであり、17はその中 ジ水である。14はプラズマガス(Ar)、18はテンダ ステン電磁(一懸術)、おは高周茂、おがペイロ ットアークのための世際、22が合料アータのため ので汲を示す。23はスイッチ、おはアークフラズ マフレーム、23はローラ(+ 台場)をかす。

次にこの特徴を用いて知られたガラスがは気ま 似に示してある。

このガラス体は稀土物元素のナベてかよびイツトリウム元素(ド)で与られ、また (L-A1203 と La203 の殆んどナベてのモル比のところで得られ、 好せしくは (L-A1203 / モルに対し、La203 0./ ~ 10 モルである。 ガラス 体であることの同意は偏光的 後寒、三葉組折、電子装置折によつて行なつた。

. 前配第 / 凶には A 4-Ta = 0 系の異数的な例として A4,0, : Lb,0, = 6: / に許宏して持られたガラ スタのも子様歯折束シよび御機能使が示してある。 使用した哲子函数的は日本電子社費の 200 EV の ものである。世子韓國折使は加速電压 /50 KV で 舞形し、典型的 たハローほど示している。このハ ロー学から行られた武井がガラス体であることを 示している。世子最新景像は明視野境で 63.500 仲のものである。この使からこのガラスはにはっ く介在物が存在せず機構的に良告のガラス年であ るらとを示している。さらに値光材像的による観 数で飲料を回転しても"コントラストに変化が多く たいことから巨馬的にも点質のガラスはであると とを決している。また、ギュ脳には、質询したガ ラス体を図れれずようを特別動物用した表。Ou Kid 教によるでダブイフタットメータによつて測短し た特果であり、特品化の様子を調べたものである。

以上述べたように、本発明によれば、ガラス状態になりにくい $A \ell_2 \alpha_3 - \Sigma \alpha_2 \alpha_3$ 果(但し $\Sigma \alpha$ は物土 物元数シよびイフトリウム元素(Υ)を示す)の 高度点酸化物において散粉状 (C-AL_10) に対しLin_70; の例れか!級又は2種以上から成る散粉束を加えて成る酸合物の物能体をアータプラズママレームにて約 2500 で以上が対しくは約 5500 で以上に加熱溶酸としめ、これを高速回転冷却ロール間にて、急格としめる勢の動冷方法を用いることによつて、可視光纖にて透明なセラミックスのガラス体の観音方法を現代することができる。

以上主として Zagos として Zagos を助り上げ、かつアルゴンアークアラスマによる締務体の無所 労送として、木舟式高超的版ローターを保留した 実験機について近べたが、次にさらに他の製造物として Zagos として 24gos を用い、急か万法として 3 として 24gos を用い、急か万法として 3 切に示す如き水舟されたビストン 3 とかなとこく アンビル)のとから作成された場合を採用した。

* 料として用いる d-Aigo, かよび MdgO, だ女に 館間として 99.9 多以上のものであり、また数の 来を用いる。 男妻のモル比、すなわちAigO。: 84 * 0 & - x: / ひxは / と10 の間の範囲にある。
内容をよく粉砕 総合しゃ ton / m 2 に加圧し、原さ / ~ 取務 5 M の ベレットを関形する。このベレットを関形する。このベレットを関形で持ずる。このベレットを関係がする。この地のされた飲料のベレットはまる方が環境がである。での地のでストンはの中に置き、飲料が環状になるまでブラスマフレー人がによつて海難される。アラスマフレー人がによって加熱されたが異される。アラスとこの一人がによって加熱されたが異なる。アラスとこのでは、過ぎの関にであるでは、過ぎの関になるのでは、過ぎの関になる。なか、この場合関にブラスマトーチはから飲みされる。

特別 総50-25608(4) 製菓できなかった。さらに電子調散船による別は 野食では介色物は観察されなかった。第8 図は創 配の A6-Nd-0 糸の試料ガラス外を 1000 じてねん の時間アニーリングすることによって部品化する 現象を工範囲的で類べたが果である(Ouku が (*1 マイルター)使用、ベルスのあざの分析)。 以上の各似版から 6A1,0g ・ Nd,0g から暮られた等 万性材料はガラス体であることが同窓された。 米図面の簡単な程明

第/関「/はAf-Ja-O 夬ガラス外の質子無例 析像 (/20 EV)、第/関「よはその明視野体 (× 42500)、第2 図はAf-Ja-O 糸ガラスの結及化の 工規図研決による語定的果、第3 図はAf-Ja-O 糸 ガラスの部件の写真、第4 図は平発明の一多物的 に係るガラス体製造装置、第3 図は第5 図の形面 ローラー3 の内部を一彫側関して示す正面図、第4 のとの形式があるアルゴンアークプラズマ発生製 能の表別を示す實式図、第7 図は不発明の他の場 能の表別を示す實式図、第7 図は不発明の他の場 能例に係るガラス体質造機製、第3 図は同じくAf-B4-O 系ガラスの輸品化の工器図析法による表定的

果をボナ母凶である。

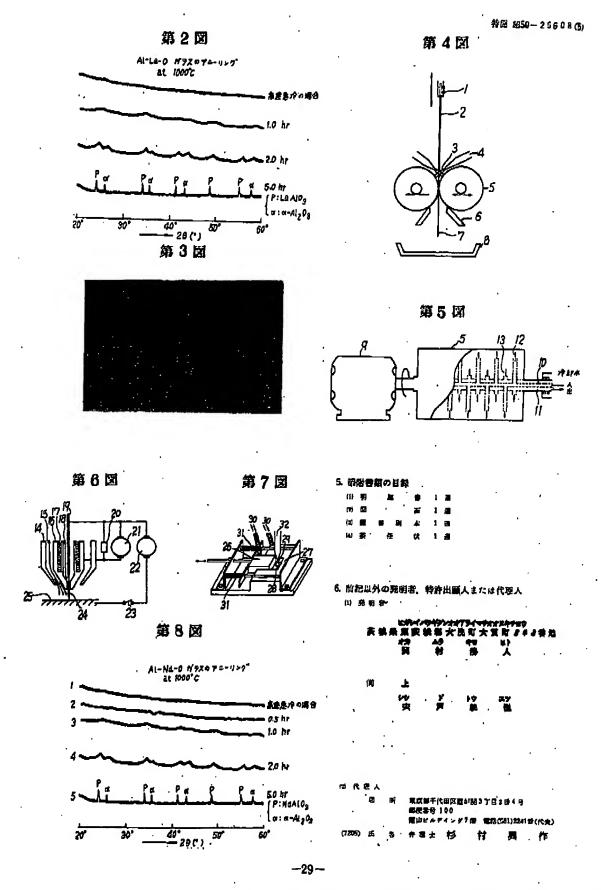
/… 携絡体飲料チャック、 2 … 機能機・ 3 … アウンマーク アラズマウレーム、 4 … アータと ウンズル、 5 … 治 到 マーク、 6 … 散 好 会 会 い で かった グラス 体 の から、 7 … 生 が から、 7 … から、 7 …

第1図-1



第1 図-2





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